

## Ch. 25 - Nationalism

### France under Napoleon III (p. 823-825) (505-507, 527-531 HMW)

1. Why did the voters of France elect Louis Napoleon president in 1848?
  - His famous name – he offered a strong authoritarian leader who would serve all the people, rich and poor alike - forms of govt were less important than social and economic realities
  - middle-class and peasant property owners feared the socialist challenge of urban workers and wanted a tough ruler to provide protection
  - He had a program to guide France (*Napoleonic Ideas, The Elimination of Poverty*) that had been widely publicized
  - b. What were some of the benefits Napoleon bestowed on his people?
    - restored universal male suffrage in 1851 after having revoked it in 1850 at the urging of the National Assembly, later revoked it again
    - encouraged new investment banks and massive railroad construction
    - fostered economic expansion through public works, including the rebuilding of Paris
    - regulation of pawnshops
    - support of credit unions and better housing for working class
    - granted workers the right to form unions and to strike
    - increased the role of the Catholic church in education
2. Explain Napoleon III's attitude toward free trade?
  - he believed in freedom of international trade
  - established a free-trade treaty with Great Britain in 1860, followed by lesser trade agreements with other countries
3. Of what significance were the 1860s for the development of free trade in Europe?
  - seemed to be the start of European free trade, but war soon put an end to the growing enterprises. French manufacturers were provided government funds to adjust to British competition in 1860s and was able to compete successfully.
4. What kind of opposition to Napoleon III developed?
  - industrialists in certain fields opposed his free trade policy
  - Catholics objected to his intervention in Italy (1859)
  - Middle-class liberals who had always wanted a less authoritarian regime continued to denounce his rule
5. Why may Napoleon III be looked upon as a precursor of a later age?
  - the idea of a single individual determining the vision and course of a the state with the apparent support of the people is one later seen in leaders such as Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, and Stalin in Russia.

### The Unification of Italy (p. 825-830, HMW p. 542-551)

6. What is the meaning of *nationalism*? *nation-state*?

Nationalism – a pride, loyalty, sense of belonging of people who share a common descent, racial origin, common history, future, religion, geographical home, or common external menace.

Nation state – One in which supreme political authority rests upon and represents the will and feeling of its inhabitants. There must be a people who basically will and feel something in common and sense that they belong – are members of a community, etc. and that government is their government and outsiders are foreign. Small states comprising fragments of a nation distantly ruled from above by dynasties and bureaucracies. This idea has served to both bring people together into larger units and to break them apart into ones.

7. Describe the state of political affairs in Italy in the 1850s?

Italy was a “geographical expression,” Metternich said. It had been reorganized by the Congress of Vienna with northern provinces ruled by Austria, central Italy and Rome ruled by the papacy, Sardinia and Piedmont ruled by an Italian monarch. Generally speaking, it was a collection of fragmented states.

8. How did Piedmont differ from the other Italian states in the late 1850s?

Piedmont (ruled by King Victor Emmanuel) was the most progressive, modernized, industrialized of the Italian states.

9. Describe the role of each of the following men in the unification of Italy.

a. Mazzini – (*the soul*) – an idealistic patriot who preached a centralized democratic republic based on universal male suffrage and the will of the people, he founded *Young Italy* and was influential in encouraging nationalism within the Italian states

b. Garibaldi – (*the sword*) – Personified the romantic, revolutionary movement, spent his life plotting wars of national liberation, led a volunteer army called the Red Shirts to liberate the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and won southern Italy for Cavour and a united Italy

c. Cavour – (*the brains*) – Brilliant statesman and dominant figure in the Sardinian government from 1850- to his death in 1861, he originally sought unification for northern and central Italy under Sardinia. Used diplomacy to orchestrate the unification of Italy.

10. Explain the cause, course, and outcome of the Austro-Sardinian War (1866-1867).

Cause: Cavour wanted to drive Austria out of Italian lands of Lombardy and Venetia and goaded Austria into war knowing he had Napoleon III's support from France

Course: Austria attacked Sardinia and France came to Sardinia's defense, only to withdraw after Catholics in France began to criticize him for supporting the pope's declared enemy. Napoleon made peace with Austria at Villafrance in July 1859

Outcome: Sardinia received only Lombardy and the area around Milan, leaving Italia Irrendenta (unredeemed land). This war also stirred popular enthusiasm against foreign rule in Italy and led to the union of central Italy with Sardinia. France got Savoy and Nice in exchange for its acceptance.

11. What was the importance of Garibaldi's liberation of Sicily and Naples in 1860?

He introduced free education and tentative social reforms, disbanded the Jesuits, and nationalized their property. Cavour then organized a plebiscite and the people of the south agreed to join Sardinia.

12. What problems did Italy face after unification?

- ❑ Only a small number of men had the right to vote (600,00 out of 20 million men)
- ❑ North-south economic disparity
- ❑ Occupation of Rome by French until 1870's Franco-Prussian War
- ❑ Unredeemed land left many unhappy

13. Describe the role of Napoleon III in the unification of Italy?

His support of Sardinia in the Austro-Sardinian War enabled Cavour to gain Lombardy but not Venetia.

#### Identification (France & Italy)

Baron Haussmann – Man placed in charge of planning and carrying out the redesign of Paris under Napoleon III from 1850-1870

Saint-Simonians – Those who supported centrally-planned industrial system. In 1850s they supported investment banking to guide economic growth, founded the Credit Mobilier, and Credit Foncier, and supported Napoleon III

“socialist emperor” – So-called title of Napoleon III by Saint-Simonians for his social engineering policies

Free trade treaty of 1860 – between France and Britain – removed trade barriers and tariffs

Liberal Empire – 1860s France as Napoleon III granted more leeway to the legislative body

Risorgimento – Resurgence – the dream of Italian unification

Victor Emmanuel – King of Sardinia who would become king of a unified Italy

Red Shirts – Volunteer army of Garibaldi who liberated southern Italy

*Italia irredenta* – unredeemed Italian lands following unification in 1861

War of 1859 – War between Austria and Sardinia as Cavour tricked Austria into attacking knowing he had France's support in order to gain Austrian-controlled Italian lands

#### The Unification of Germany (p. 830-834)

14. What was the significance of the Zollverein in German history?

The growing economic integration of the German states and the exclusion of Austria gave Prussia a major advantage over Austria in German political affairs and strengthened the German economy to one of the strongest in the world.

15. Why did the Prussian middle-class liberals make an about-face and support their old enemy Bismarck after 1866?

Bismarck identified Prussia's fate with the national development of Germany and began to include Parliament in approving proposals and participating in government.

16. Otto von Bismarck was most likely a man Machiavelli would have greatly admired. Identify some of Bismarck's actions that demonstrated his Machiavellian principles.
- ❑ In 1862 he declared that government would rule without parliamentary consent and went on collecting taxes despite parliament's refusal to approve the budget.
  - ❑ Enticed a war with Denmark with Austria as a ally only to create a war between Austria and drive it out of German affairs.
  - ❑ Made a very fair peace with Austria because he knew he would need Austrian support later
  - ❑ Edited the Ems telegram

17. How did Bismarck succeed in ousting Austria from a position of leadership in Germany? He provoked Austria into the Seven Weeks War, which Prussia easily won, and made Austria removed itself from German affairs.

18. Describe the membership, structure, and constitution of the North German Confederation.

Membership	Structure	Constitution
Prussia, Saxony, states north of the Main River – led by Prussia	Each state retained its own local government but the king of Prussia became president of the confederation and the chancellor (Bismarck) was responsible only to him. The federal govt. controlled the army and foreign affairs.	Two-house Legislature shared equally in making laws; upper house appointed by states, lower house elected by universal male suffrage

19. What did Bismarck hope to accomplish by a war with France? He hoped to unify the southern German states with his Confederation. They had been resistant because they feared Prussian domination and because they were primarily Catholic while the northern states were Protestant.

20. How did the Franco-Prussian War affect France? Germany?

France: Forced to accept harsh peace terms, had to pay 5 billion francs, give up Alsace and Lorraine to Germany

Germany - Evolved as the most powerful country in Europe; enormous pride

21. Which provisions of the new German constitution were democratic?

The lower chamber was elected by universal male suffrage, even though to a limited extent, it was still more than the British people could until later in the century (1884)

22. Which provisions of the new German constitution were neither liberal nor democratic?

A very complicated voting system gave a few big taxpayers who contributed a third of the tax returns chose to a third of the members of the electoral colleges, which chose the deputies to the Prussian lower house. It gave the great landowners and industrialists an unusual position of special privilege within the state.

## Identification

Prussian Constitution of 1850 – a conservative constitution that established a two-house Parliament, upper house appointed by king, lower house elected, kept royal power intact

William I of Germany – King of Prussia who, with Bismarck, led the unification of Germany

Zollverein – German states' trade unions which eliminated tariffs and trade barriers between member states. Austria was not a member.

"blood and iron" - Bismarck's policy of uniting Germany using warfare and the military

German confederation of 1815 – Established by the Congress of Vienna as a loose confederation, inspired future nationalistic hopes

Schleswig-Holstein question – Two provinces under Danish control occupied by Germans. Denmark wanted to extend its control there but Bismarck went to war to prevent it and include the lands in a German Confederation.

Seven Weeks' War – Between Prussia and Austria resulting from the spoils of the Danish war, easily won by Prussia, drove Austria out of German affairs

"Ems dispatch" – Telegram from William I to Napoleon III that

Siege of Paris – Prussian attack on Paris during the Franco-Prussian War that left the people of Paris starving and eating rats and zoo animals

treaty of Frankfurt – Ended the Franco-Prussian War

"indemnity act" of 1867 – The bill passed by the German Reichstag that legitimated Bismarck's unconstitutional collection of taxes to modernize the army in 1863.

William II – grandson of William I, wanted a "place in the sun" for Germany, fired Bismarck so he could rule on his own

## The Modernization of Russia (p. 837-841)

23. Why was the Crimean War a turning point in Russian history?

It clearly illustrated the backwardness of Russia, which had fallen way behind the rapidly-industrializing western European nations. It also led to massive reforms by Alexander II.

24. Describe the developments that Sergei Witte (under Alexander III) instituted that led to the industrialization of Russia between 1892 and 1903.

- ❑ Built state-owned railroads – Trans-Siberian line connecting Moscow and Vladisvostok
- ❑ Established high protective tariffs to build Russian industry
- ❑ Put country on the gold standard
- ❑ Encouraged foreigners to use their capital and advanced technology to build factories in Russia

25. Explain the cause, course, and outcome of the Russian Revolution of 1905.

Cause: Military disaster in Russo-Japanese War led to political upheaval. The business class wanted liberal, representative government, while workers wanted reform. Peasants wanted relief from poverty

Course: Bloody Sunday demonstration resulted in attack by czarist forces and sparked a series of peasant uprisings and mutinies, outlawed political parties rebelled, paralyzing general strike in October

Consequence: October strike forced the government to issue the October Manifesto, which granted full civil rights and promised a popularly elected parliament with real legislative power (duma). This satisfied most demands, but Social Democrats rejected it and led a bloody workers' uprising in December 1905. Middle class leaders helped govt. repress it and survive as a constitutional monarchy.

Define the following key concepts and terms involving Russia

Russian serfdom – existed until 1861, when it was ended by Alexander II

Alexander II (r. 1855-1881) - became czar after Nicholas I; he ended the Crimean War and saw the need for reform and modernization, he freed serfs, established zemstovs, provided equality before the law, and relaxed censorship; assassinated by the People's Will

Zemstov – local government assembly elected by the people to deal with the local problems. Significant step toward popular participation, remained subordinate to traditional bureaucracy and local nobility, established independent courts and equality before the law

Alexander III (r. 1881-1894) – A reactionary, he returned to harsh oppressive rule

Russo-Japanese War – Sparked by imperialist action in Manchuria by Japan, it was the first loss of a European power to an Asian power and very humiliating for Russia

Nicholas II – Last Russian czar

Bloody Sunday – January 1905 protest against Nicholas II that turned violent and led to the creation of the duma

October Manifesto – Issued by Nicholas II after a general strike, it gave full civil rights and established a duma; rejected by Social Democrats. See Question 24.

Duma – Popularly elected parliament, the czar had veto-power, dismissed by the czar twice

Peter Stolypin – Czar Nicholas II's chief minister, pushed through agrarian reforms to break down collective village ownership of land and encourage the more enterprising peasants

The Responsive National State, 1871-1914 (p. 841-848)

26. What was Bismarck's relationship after 1871 with:

- a. The Catholic Church – attacked it with Kulturkampf – revoked failed policy in 1878
- b. The liberals – won their support with protective tariffs

- c. The socialists – tried to stop their growth and feared it. Outlawed the Social Democrats and adopted reforms to satisfy them such as health, pension, social security insurance

27. Identify the reforms implemented by Bismarck to counter the growing socialist support in the late 1880s.

- a. National sickness and accident insurance in 1884
- b. Old age pensions and retirement benefits in 1889

28. What were the causes and outcome of the Dreyfess affair in France?

Causes: Jewish captain accused of treason and spying for Germany – family gained support from prominent republicans and intellectuals (Emile Zola), army anti-Semites, most Catholics vs. civil libertarians and republicans,

Outcome: He was found guilty and eventually pardoned. It revived republican feelings against the church and the government cut ties between church and state

29. What were the major political developments and issues in Britain and Ireland in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?

#### Britain

#### Ireland

1867 – All middle class males could vote  
1884 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Reform Bill – almost all men could vote

Liberal PM Gladstone in Britain introduced self-govt. bills in 1886 and 1893 – both failed  
Protestants refused to submit to Catholic rule, and vice versa  
Ulsterites (Protestants) vowed to resist home rule  
1914 House of Lords compromise did not apply to northern counties, rejected, but then original bill passed and was suspended as WWI began.

30. In what ways was the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary an invitation for disaster?

The powers given to the majority groups in Hungary and Austria enabled an iron-fisted rule of the many minorities within the empire, which only reinforced their nationalistic desires.

#### Marxism and the Socialist Movement (p. 848-852)

31. How does one account for the rapid growth of socialist parties in Europe in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Socialism grew less radical as the century wore on and became more interested in reform through elections rather than revolution. See question 32.

32. Karl Marx predicted a revolution of the proletariat, but it never happened. Why?

Conditions for the proletariat gradually improved, making the need for a violent revolution unnecessary. Also, workers never actually formed a unified social group and they had a variety of interests and goals and they tended to focus their attentions more on elections than on revolutions. Patriotic education and indoctrination during military service also influenced them.

33. What was the purpose of the socialist internationals?

They used their annual meetings as a means of spreading Marx's doctrines of inevitable socialist revolution.

34. What were the general arguments of the revisionist socialists?

Revisionist socialists generally believed that class conflict was not necessary and that gradual and reasonable and conciliatory measures would in due time bring about a socialist state. Clearly described in Edward Bernstein's *Evolutionary Socialism* in 1898.

Identification

International Working Men's Association – established in 1864 as the First International of socialists. Marx struggled to control the organization and use its annual meetings as a means of spreading his realistic, "scientific" doctrines of inevitable socialist revolution.

*Explain the outcome and significance of each of the following wars.*

War	Year	Outcome and Significance
Crimean War	1854-1856	Russia was defeated by combined forces of Turkey, Britain, France, Piedmont, Austria Seriously weakened Russia and Austria, illustrated Russia's backwardness, first war covered extensively by media, Florence Nightingale put nurses on the battlefield
Danish War	1864	Prussia and Austria easily defeated Denmark . Prussia goaded a war with Austria over the spoils of Schleswig-Holstein
Austro-Prussian War	1866	Prussia defeated Austria in 7 weeks, settled with a very favorable treaty that gave Venetia to Italy and removed Austria from German affairs.
Franco-Prussian War	1870-1871	Prussia crushed France, captured Napoleon III, held new elections in France to establish the Third Republic; France lost Alsace – Lorraine, paid 5 million francs (\$1 billion) and was humiliated – vowed revenge
Russo-Japanese War	1905	Russia was defeated in a humiliating loss – the first by a European power to an Asian power. This led to unrest at home as the people recognized the inept leadership of Czar Nicholas II, who had tried to lead his troops to victory and failed miserably.